# PARKER REVIEWS **ISSUES AND ACCEPTS**

issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to

s Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism. If we would retain our libertles and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining Constitutional restraints and lust divisions of political powers,"

of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any part. Society of the constitution. How tremenously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it has eveloped from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encreach upon the other departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the Constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people to aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the county involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of Democracy holds in check the brillant Executive and sublects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand it has parting of the ways. Shall we fel-

to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, presperity and contentment, guided by the ever-living spiril of the Constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and unitied paths, hitherto shunned by all, following billindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the Imagination and ambition, may prove a will o' the Wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

#### The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all

have, and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the D'ngley Turiff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of earling for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial gants. In their case, at least, the Dingley Tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above-mentioned reasons among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

#### The Two Parties.

two leading parties have always ed as to the principle of customs ion. Our party has always advanced heory that the object is the raising cenue for support of the government of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus ms'ng the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

difference of principle still subelsts, but our party appreciates that the long-continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necesary that tariff reform should be pru-dentialy and sagaclously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution

in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand a "reyls'on and a gradual reduction of the turiff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

### Wright & Woodall,

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### The Boy Isn't to Blame

ing of honest cloth and so well made that it will stand an honest amount of wear.

Sailors, Norfolk, Russians, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Double-Breasted Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.00.

Knee Pants, all wool, 39c. up.

6.00. Knee Pants, all wool, 39c. up. Boys' Hats, Caps and Furnish-

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tions, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts, cannot be determined by the President, or by a candidate for the Presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the Constitution to the judiciary and not to the executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at page 12, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case, Such is the law of the land. Reciprocity.

In my address to the Notification Com-mittee, I said that tariff reform "Is de-manded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treatles would enure to both.

than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the Interest of all cur people.

The Dingley Tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and as to them at least unjustiand oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers singly of in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made reguarity by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of one own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fiel, clothing and other necessities of l'fe. It levice duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective traces, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive of the formation of huge industrial combination, are enabled to stife domestic competition, are enabled to stife domestic competition, are enabled to stife domestic competition, are enabled to stife incentive for the propose of the propose of the provided that the response of the propose of the provided that the response of the provided trade treaties, which the Republican party leaders, sourced the propose and the provides a mutual security of the propose of the propose of the provided they should have and to which they have no moral right.

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That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers, point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvellous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits

### Exhibition of Bad Faith.

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This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and Immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand pat" polley must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this President—who had won the affection of his countrymenought to be studied by every man who has any doubt, of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries, where

with peoples of other countries, where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures; mining or commerce.

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Halne and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctoped in the fourth section of the Dingley act, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley lariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley andertook honestly to carry out the purpose of this section of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated within the prescribed limit of two years, which if ratified would have had the two-fold result of choaponing many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of these agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present Executive, no new agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. This section of the Dingley act stands forth as a monument of teglisality cogenage and political bad faith.

Independence for the Filipinos. In some quarters it has been assumed

of the tartiff by the friends of the masses, friends and the twe-forther and the twe-forther and the twe-forther and the friends of the things of the forther and the friends of the frien

tempt for freedom and self-government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional

American Citizenship. American Citizenship.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether nativel born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the government of the liftled States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

Civil Service.

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The statute relating to Civil Service is the enterme of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citzens, Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of Civil Service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement,

Reclamation of Axid Londs

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portlons of which are to be found in each of the sixteen States and Territories, mentoned in the law, is directly affected by the nortlonal statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home-seckers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the voic of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent epon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the tax-payers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must bepend in large measure upon the ability, solviety of judgment, independence and honesty of fudgment, independence and honesty of the main canals and ditches in Reclamation of Arid Lands.

honesty of the others of the thereby of the partment having this great work in clarge.

In 1802 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than fiftynine thousand miles and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary head-gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over ninety-three millions of dollars, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception, and the enormous expense its carrying out involves, make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute, if effect is to be given to that part of the plan

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. .

It is easy to test out opponents' sin-

cerity in this matter. The order in

question is revocable at the pleasure

of the executive. If our opponents

come into power they can revoke this

order and announce that they will treat

the veterans of sixty-two and seventy

as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they au-

"old loe" whiskey

the winner!!

biggest selling br**and in** the country. you know why. age. purity. bouquet. full measure. moderate price.

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Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an ardous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments.

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democratic Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and Executive will assure it.

Army and Navy. We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, how-ever, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influ-

PENSION ORDER CHALLENGE AND ACCEPTANCE

Foreign Relations.

mission. General John C. Black, formerly commissioner of pensions and commanderinchief of the Grand Army of the Republic, indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the President for what he had done, and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence after all seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in miligation that a former Democratic President did something looking in that direction. Even If that were so—which is not alimited—our present duty would be note the less plath and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one of the less plath and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one of a distribution of power as as accuss for another. The first min properties of simply provided that the Age of eventy-findly years about the regarded as evidence of instilly to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at skiy-two. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches; the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" Is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration in reply to the public erflicient of this order, and announce that they stated in a new form. It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive, If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the Issue."

This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue-that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battl

## Colored Dress Woolens.

ever bought. We have the exclusive right for their sale

The Boxbay Nevertear Silk

will stand the most severe test. Try it.

Boxbay Nevertear Silks, black, white, colors, 19-inch, at........ These are the best Silks the respective prices have

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

A Wonder in Silk

Wash and Retain its Original Slik Beauty,

NEVERTEAR SILK

PURE DYE

in Richmond.

STRENGTH GUARANTEED

The fastidious and the style-particular will find much of especial interest in this display of new Dress Goods.

There is more merit in the styles, more value in the textures and more variety to choose from than any pre-, vious season has probably ever shown. A distinct satisfaction lies in viewing to-day's exhibit of these immensely popular mannish suitings.

Invisible Plaids. Checks and Mixtures in smooth or rough effects.

Other enticing varieties are: Broadcloths, all the best and most desirable shades, 54 inches wide,

Cravenette Cloths, for raincoats, in all the leading good colorings, 54 inch-White Bearskin for opera wraps and children's coats, very handsome, 50

#### Fourqurean, Temple & Co. thoritatively state that they intend to clare that if elected I WILL REVOKE do this? If so, we accept the issue. THAT ORDER.

JUDGE A. B. PARKER.

as stated by the administration, is re-

vocable at the pleasure of the execu-

tive, it having been an attempted, even

though perhaps unwitting, encroach-

ment upon the legislative power, and,

therefore, unwarranted by the Consti-

tution, I accept the challenge and de-

On the assumption that the order,

### POINTS FROM JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and as to them, at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home.

in the words of our platform, we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

Since the last Democratic Administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been and increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living.

In view of the attitude of the present Executive, no new reciprocity agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treatles. This section of the Dingley act stands forth as a monument of legislation cozenage and political bad faith.

that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

Panama Canal.

Panama Canal.

An Isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesman and the avowed a'm of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition. The methods by which the Executive acquired the Panama Canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of National good faith.

shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpower of resistance to insidious us pation of our Constitutional rights. +++

it is essential that a passport is-sued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

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\* \* We should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

rade was greater by almost one hun-dred thousand tons in 1810—neafly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American ship-

Pensions for Our Soldiers and

Sailors.

The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and salidrs and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it de-

an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republi-

The people can, by their votes, if they desire it, order an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy that this will not be accomplished by Indorsing at the polis the Republican majority of the House of Representatives, which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in power the administration which made the disbursements.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

# the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to \$274,000,000-a situation which, reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last As the expenditures of the last affairs. As the expenditures of the last ilscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$\$2,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the inmediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The National Democratic Platforn declares that large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service. Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$44;-400,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland coased to be President—aggregating \$52,-600,000, there is a difference so great as to excite narm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$50,000,000, bere is a difference so great as to excite narm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$50,000,000, bere is a difference so great as to excite narm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$50,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration. fiscal year amounted to the enormous

the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from \$34,000,000 in 1886, to \$115,000,000 in 1904, should be inquired into.

ence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martinis have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected. thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country, as formulated by its first President, and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations, while avoiding entangling siliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the giorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law, and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no rights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we replainted the release their clitzeness that we cellen States or their clitzeness; that we cellen States or their clitzens; that we relean states or their clitzens; that we cellen States or their clitzens; that we cell

Expenditures Increase: Receipts

Diminish.

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Diminish.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last Democratic administration amounted to the enormous sverage of \$511,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American War, which occurred during that periodibut the termination of that war brought no relief to the Treasury; for the average annual expenses of the government, during the three subsequent years ending June 39, 1901, were about \$519,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the Civi War.

This draft apon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the satuation which lead to the famous observation. "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us;" for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$91,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$41,009,000, and the official monthly reports made by the Treasury Department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would be not promptly-sect on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found othousest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of mainership of the public service in general, and to the due administrative ord

No Recommendation.

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There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from \$34,00,000 in 1886 to \$115,000,000 in 1900, should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

sponsibilities your convention put appearance, is solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vices will as a change of the part of all so

CURED A LAME BACK AFTER 15
"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberkain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gilliam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. It is for sale by all druggists.

A delightful sea trip at low rates.

druggists.

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For the agree convention, the Chesapeake and Ohio will sell tickets from Richmond to Boston and return via either Norfolk, and Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company or via Norfolk, Old Dominion and Sound Lines, at fare of \$18, the rate via Norfolk, Old Dominion and rail route beyond New York being \$19; tickets on sale October 1s, 2d and 3d with final limit of October 31, Meals and state room included on figure steamer.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or, shall extravagance be encouraged. Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay be the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

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